ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1909.

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BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.

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ANNUAL FACTORY REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

1909.

ROYAL ASIATIC

PROVINCIAL REPORT UPON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1909.

I.—Factories and their Inspection.

1. In the year under report the total number of factories under the control of the Act increased from 550 in 1908 to 555; the additions being in Bombay 1 Cotton Press, 1 Flour Mill, 1 Iron Works and 1 Medical Workshop; in Ahmedabad 2 Spinning and Weaving Mills, 1 Dyeing and Bleaching Factory; in Surat 1 Bobbin Factory; in West Khandesh 1 Ginning Factory; in Nasik 1 Ginning Factory; in Sholapur 1 Spinning and Weaving Mill; in Satara 1 Match Factory; in Belgaum 1 Workshop for making agricultural implements; and in Hyderabad 2 Ginning Factories. Ten factories which were included in last year's report were struck off the register, *viz.* in Bombay 2 Cotton Mills, 1 Woollen Mill, 1 Bone Mill and 2 Printing Presses; in Ahmedabad 1 Spinning and Weaving Mill; in Hyderabad 2 Ginning Factories; and in Karachi 1 Tobacco Factory. The Bobbin Factory and the Workshop for agricultural implements are the first of their kind to be registered under the Act.

2. The number of working factories was 520 against 509 in the previous year. Of these 269 were perennial and 251 seasonal; 163 of the former and 249 of the latter, 412 in all, were connected with the Cotton Industry.

3. The total number of persons employed in the Presidency was 227,359 against 230,192 * in the previous year: of these 181,822 were employed in the Cotton Industry against 182,953 in the preceding year. The figures for the Town and Island of Bombay were: total number of operatives employed in 1908, 135,854; in 1909, 132,339: employed in the Cotton Industry in 1908, 103,082; in 1909, 101,135.

4. The post of Chief Inspector of Factories was held by me throughout the year except for a period of three months—August 21st to November 20th—when I was on privilege leave. In my absence charge was held by the Collector of Bombay from 21st to 27th August and by Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I. C. S., from August 27th to November 20th.

The posts of First and Second Inspectors of Factories were held by Messrs. J. D. F. Engel and W. B. Chambers throughout the year. In October 1909 Mr. Engel was transferred from Bombay to Ahmedabad in relief of Mr. Chambers who was posted to Bombay.

Mr. F. McCormack acted as Presidency Inspector of Factories, and Mr. W. Whitaker continued to work as Temporary Inspector in Bombay throughout the year.

The Presidency Surgeons continued to work as Certifying Surgeons in Bombay. The duties of the Joint Medical Inspector of Factories were performed by the following officers, who held the post of Presidency Surgeon, Second District:—

Captain E. F. G. Tucker, I. M. S., from the beginning of the year to 15th May 1909.

Major S. C. Evans, I. M. S., from 16th May to 20th June 1909.

Major S. H. Burnett, I. M. S., from 21st June to 31st December 1909.

5. Of the 163 factories in the Town and Island of Bombay 159 were inspected more than three times, 3 were inspected three times, and 1 was

* This figure represents the average number of operatives employed per working day, and is therefore not affected by temporary stoppages.

inspected once: the remaining factory was closed throughout the year. No factory escaped inspection in any quarter in which it was working. Of the 391 factories outside Bombay, 241 were inspected more than three times, 62 were inspected three times, 40 were inspected twice and 27 once, while 7 escaped inspection *. Thirty-four factories were closed throughout the year.

II.—Sanitation.

6. Sanitation, apart from ventilation, was, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. Suggestions from the Inspectors were, as a rule, promptly complied with. In Bombay all cases in which complaints had to be made regarding latrines in charge of the Municipal authorities were reported to the Municipal Commissioner, with excellent results. Three factories in Bombay were directed by the Municipal authorities at the instance of this department to instal water closets in place of their old pattern latrines. I am glad to be able to report that means have at last been devised to improve the sanitation of the Century Mill. The Agents have gone to much trouble and incurred considerable expense: and I think it right to mention, as they have protested that my remarks in last year's report were unfair to them, that I do not consider that they were at any time to blame for the former insanitary conditions.

7. The Collector of Ahmedabad reports that in June 1909 cholera broke out in one of the mills. The outbreak was attributed to the water-supply; and it was found on investigation that the drinking water was being drawn from a backwater of the river Sabarmati, instead of from a well on the bank. The matter was at once put right: and at the same time a test was made of the water-supply of all mills not using water from the Municipal pipe water. Orders were issued to several factories to provide storage tanks.

III.—Ventilation.

8. I am unable to report any progress in this important matter. The conditions in many factories were often far from satisfactory: but it was not possible to do more than suggest improvements. This was done in 42 cases. In October 1909 the Agents of a well-known manufacturing company were asked to put up a suction fan in a room in which the ventilation seemed to the Inspector to be inadequate. They declined to do so, on the grounds that Rule 5 of the Act has never been enforced in practice, and that the percentage of CO_2 in the room in question was found by the Chemical Analyser to Government to be lower than ·09, the standard allowed in England. In the circumstances the Chief Inspector did not feel justified in insisting upon compliance with the Inspector's suggestions. An incident of this kind emphasises the urgent necessity for the provision of a standard of ventilation suited to local conditions.

IV.—Wages.

9. The usual statements of wages for skilled and unskilled labour are attached in form No. III. The figures do not vary greatly from those of last year. Wages rose in Sholapur and in Hyderabad.

10. No strikes of any importance took place during the year. On this point Mr. Chambers remarks "Adjustments of wages with piece workers are matters of frequent occurrence where changes to fine or coarse counts in spinning and weaving come into force. When it means a reduction there is often temporary dissatisfaction and a few operatives may leave a mill. Mill owners rarely give way in these cases. Mill authorities are naturally not, as a rule, disposed to volunteer information affecting the interior working of their mills: so that only prolonged strikes become generally known."

V.—Employment of Women and Children.

11. The following table will show the number of women and children employed in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Mofussil for the past 5 years:—

* *Vide* remarks in the statement attached.

Year.	Women.			Children.		
	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.
1905	24,299	19,136	43,475	2,078	5,839	7,917
1906	25,093	19,617	44,710	2,741	5,918	8,659
1907	22,931	19,968	42,899	3,468	6,638	10,106
1908	23,767	19,781	43,548	4,157	7,661	11,818
1909	22,350	20,548	42,898	3,773	7,688	11,461

Practically the whole of these are employed in the Cotton Industry.

The decrease in the number of women and children employed in Bombay deserves comment. As shown by the figures given above the total number of operatives employed in the cotton industry in Bombay City decreased by about 2,000 : the decrease in women and children is nearly 1,500. It seems probable that the favourable monsoon of 1909 is the chief cause of this. The difficulty of obtaining boys to work in the mills was felt by every manager.

12. No instance was brought to light of the employment of women for excessive hours. The registers kept for recording the certificates and hours of labour of children were everywhere maintained with more care : Mr. Chambers' diligence in this respect seems to have borne fruit in Ahmedabad. In spite of the scarcity of child labour in Bombay, few cases were discovered of the illegal employment of children. On the whole it may be said that Mill Managers recognise their duty in regard to child labour, but evasions of the Act, due to the collusion of time-keepers and jobbers, are always likely to occur, and can only be defeated by constant vigilance on the part of Inspectors.

A separate report is being submitted to Government on the subject of recording thumb impressions on children's certificates.

VI.—Fencing of Machinery.

13. This was on the whole fairly well attended to. Orders to fence machinery were issued in 96 cases in Bombay and 183 in Ahmedabad and Gujarat. As usual the guarding of ring frames caused a good deal of trouble. Fifteen prosecutions had to be instituted for neglect in this respect. The Inspectors have shown great vigilance in detecting breaches of Rule 22 and it is satisfactory to note that no accidents on these frames were caused by defective fencing. Considerable attention was paid, both in Ahmedabad and Bombay, to the boxing of shafts and the fencing of second motion pulleys. Allusion has been made under the heading of accidents to the necessity for stricter measures to secure the proper fencing of scutcher beaters.

14. The report called for by Government in paragraph 9 of their Resolution No. 5139 of 2nd October 1909 will be submitted before the new Factory Act is introduced.

VII.—Accidents.

15. The number and percentage of accidents reported for the past 10 years is as shown below :—

Year.	Number of persons injured.				Average per 100 operatives employed.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
1900	20	52	1,028	1,100	·71
1901	28	61	1,575	1,664	·96
1902	37	71	1,491	1,599	·89
1903	17	77	1,429	1,523	·83
1904	17	86	1,435	1,538	·81
1905	22	91	1,406	1,519	·76
1906	25	137	1,367	1,529	·71
1907	21	184	1,420	1,625	·75
1908	29	190	1,253	1,472	·64
1909	30	178	1,395	1,603	·70

Fatal accidents numbered 25 and caused the death of 30 persons. The occurrence of another disastrous fire in a Cotton Press emphasises the necessity for the complete prohibition of the presence of women and children near the openers in such presses. It is hoped that it will be possible to make provision for this in the new Factory Act. In the meantime, Government have issued a circular calling the attention of owners of Cotton Presses to the danger, and asking them of their own motion to adopt the only effective means of preventing it.

The fatal accidents were distributed and classed as follows :—

A.—Due to Machinery.

Bombay.

	No. of persons killed.
Foot caught in the lever of a shaping machine	1
The operative's toe was cut off. Death was due to tetanus.	
Caught in a belt	1
Caught in shafting	1
In each case the operative was trying to replace a strap on a pulley while it was in motion. Such accidents can only be prevented by care on the part of the operatives themselves : and Managers have been asked to prevent operatives other than experts from attempting such tasks.	
Killed by the explosion of a gasometer	1
This accident was due entirely to the victim's negligence. In defiance of express orders he brought a lamp to the gasometer and attempted to unsolder a fitting which he had to repair. Another workman was severely wounded.	
Killed by the explosion of an air compressor	1
This case was investigated by the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers. The explosion was due to the compressor being worked at a pressure too high for its capacity. The initial test of its capacity seems to have been carelessly performed : but the person responsible had left India before the accident occurred so that no steps could be taken against him.	
Crushed by a hoist	1
The operative in this case appears to have carelessly opened the hoist door, to clean the well, while the hoist was descending.	

Ahmedabad.

Caught in a ring frame (two cases)	2
In neither case was the accident due to defective fencing. In the first case a boy's turban caught in the spindle banding and was drawn in by the tin rollers. The boy was drawn forcibly against the side of the frame and received injuries to his head and shoulder from which he died. In the second case the broom of a boy, who was sweeping under the frame, was caught by the tin rollers. The boy's arm was drawn in and his shoulder dashed violently against the guard. He died in hospital two days later.	
Caught in shafting	1
In this case an oil-man who was late for his work began to oil the bearings of the shaft while the engine was in motion, without removing his loose clothes, which were caught in the machinery.	
Killed by a fall down a hoist well	1
The well was properly guarded by an automatic door, but a cooly propped the door open while waiting for the hoist to come up, and fell through the opening.	
Crushed by a hoist	1
The operative climbed up and thrust his head over the well door to look down : the hoist descended and crushed him.	

East Khandesh.

Killed by a second motion pulley	1
The deceased was engineer of the mill. He seems to have allowed his head to come into contact with the pulley while bending down to examine it.	
Caught in a gin roller	1
This was a most distressing accident. The victim, a girl five years old, had accompanied her mother who was taking food to her husband in the factory, and attempted to pick out some cotton from the roller while it was in motion. Her hand was crushed and she died in an hour. Unless children can be absolutely prohibited from entering factories occasional accidents of this sort are almost inevitable : but the difficulties in the way of complete prohibition, especially in ginning factories, are very great.	

Dharwar.

	No. of persons killed.
Killed by the breaking of a wheel	1

This accident occurred in the Railway Workshop at Hubli. A wheel flew to pieces while in motion, and an operative was killed by one of the fragments.

Satara.

Caught in shafting	1

This was due to the same causes as the two accidents in Bombay reported above.

B.—Not due to Machinery.

Bombay.

Killed by the falling of a bale	1
Struck by the chain of a crane	1

West Khandesh.

Suffocated by the smoke caused by a fire in a Cotton Press	6

The circumstances of this case have already been reported to Government by the Commissioner, Central Division. The fire was caused by a spark from the opener. The six persons killed were all women. Two more women and a man were severely injured. The Manager and Engineer of the press were prosecuted, but were acquitted.

Poona.

Killed by an explosion of ammunition caps	1

This occurred at the Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.

Sukkur.

Killed by the fall of a teakwood log	1

Dharwar.

Killed by falling from the roof of a shed	1

Besides the above, 4 fatal accidents occurred in factory premises, which were in no way due to machinery or to the occupation of the deceased. One was a case of heart failure: two were deaths by drowning. In the fourth case a boy was struck by the loose head of a file which one of his companions was using as a cricket bat.

16. An unusual number of serious accidents were caused by scutcher beaters. In every case the operatives were themselves to blame, but I have issued a circular requiring the covers of scutchers to be securely fastened down while the machine is in motion.

VIII.—Prosecutions.

17. In all 21 prosecutions were instituted during the year, of which 10 were in Bombay, 8 in Ahmedabad, 2 in East Khandesh, and 1 in West Khandesh: 15 were instituted for failure to guard machinery, 3 for the illegal employment of operatives or children, 1 for neglecting to keep a factory in a cleanly state, and 2 for failure to submit returns required by the Act. Fifteen prosecutions were successful and fines were inflicted varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100. In several cases, however, Magistrates convicted jobbers and other subordinates for breaches of the Act, for which in the opinion of the Inspector, the Agents or Managers should have been held responsible. A fine of Rs. 100 was inflicted on the Manager of the Industrial Mill at Ahmedabad for failure to stop the Mill for half an hour between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p.m. The case was detected by Mr. Chambers, and it is hoped that the sentence will have a salutary effect in stopping the practice of "time-cribbing" referred to in paragraph 15 of last year's report.

In one case instituted at Ahmedabad for failure to guard ring frames as required by Rule 22, the City Magistrate acquitted the accused on the ground, among others, that the Inspector had issued no orders under Section 12 (c).

With the sanction of Government an appeal was made to the High Court, which passed the following order:—

"This Court does not agree with the Magistrate in his view of the law that an order or notice from the Inspector of Factories is necessary before a person who is charged with a breach of the rules can be charged for an offence under it. In this particular case however on the merits the Court does not see sufficient reason to interfere with the order of acquittal."

IX.—General.

18. Three fires occurred during the year, one at Dondaicha (*vide* "accidents"), one in Bombay and one in Ahmedabad. In the two latter no lives were lost but in the fire at Ahmedabad in November the Hitwardhak Mill at Ahmedabad was almost totally destroyed and has not since been re-opened.

19. The condition of the spinning and weaving industry does not properly form part of this report, but it may be noted that in Ahmedabad two mills were closed throughout the year, and six more for several months, as a result of the depression in trade and the abnormally high price of raw cotton, while in Bombay eight mills were closed for periods varying from twelve months to a month.

20. After nearly thirteen years' service in Bombay, Mr. Engel, First Inspector, was transferred at his own request to Ahmedabad. By his tact and discretion he has done much to assist the successful working of the Act in the City of Bombay. Mr. Chambers worked with his usual zeal and diligence. Mr. Whitaker has also done good work and seems likely to become a useful addition to the Inspecting Staff.

The work of the Head Clerk, Mr. Kothare, and the office establishment has been satisfactory.

Factory Department,
Bombay, 4th August 1910.

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay.

(Through the Collector of Bombay.)

Forwarded with compliments.

2. The amount of inspections performed, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, was above the average.

3. The co-operation of the Municipal authorities with the Factory Department in enforcing improved sanitary arrangements in Bombay Mills is a matter for satisfaction.

4. The analysis of the causes of the 30 fatal accidents shows that in nearly every instance they were due to the carelessness of operatives. The one notable exception was the cotton press fire at Dondaicha which cost the lives of 6 women. A section in the Draft Factory Act now before the Government of India prohibits the employment of women near "openers."

Bombay Collector's Office,
Factory Department,
5th August 1910.

G. W. HATCH,
Collector of Bombay.

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

B 731—1 *ap*

FORM

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part A.—Enumera

NUMBER OF FACTORIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.										
Arms and ammunition										1
Arsenals										1
Boilers (erection and repair)										
Brass foundry										
Brick fields										
Canal foundry and workshops										
Carpentry										
Clothing agencies										
Distilleries										
Dockyards	1									
Engineering workshops	1									
Flour mills										
Gas-works										
Gun-carriage factories										
Gun-powder factories										
Harbour works										
Iron works and foundries										
Leather works										
Mathematical instrument factories										
Mints	1									
Municipal works	1									
Oil mills										
Opium factories										
Printing presses	1									
Railway workshops										
Sappers and Miners workshops										
Stores factories										
Telegraph works										
Water-works										
Total	5									2
2. All other Factories.										
(i) Worked by steam—										
Ærated and mineral water manufactories										
Bone mills						1				
Breweries										1
Brush works										
Bobbin making					1					
Cement works										
Chemical works										
Coach-building										
Coffee works										
Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing factories	8						131	57	7	
Cotton (spinning, weaving mills)	80	59	4	2	3	2	2			3
Distilleries										1
Dockyards	2									
Domestic utensils										
Dye-works	4	2								
Engineering workshops										
Flour mills	6									
Forage press										
Furniture	1									
Gas-works	2									
Glass factories										
Hosiery	2	1								

No. II.

Report on the working of the Factories Act.

tion of Factories.

Sholá-pur.	Ahmed-nagar.	Sátára.	Belgaum	Bijápur.	Dhár-wár.	Hyder-abad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1908.	Total for the year 1907.	Remarks.
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FORM

NUMBER OF FACTORIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ACT—*continued.*	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.
2. All other Factories—continued.										
(i) Worked by steam—*continued.*										
Ice factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron and brass works and foundries	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jute mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ presses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lock and cutlery works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Match factories	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Oil mills and wells	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper mills	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Power Generator	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops... ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Rice mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rope works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk filatures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ mills	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin works	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco Factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen mills	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshops	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	135	64	4	2	4	3	134	57	8	11
(ii) Not worked by steam—										
Agricultural workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coach-building	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton spinning and weaving mills	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cutch factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dairy farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron works and foundries ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical stores	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal works	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quarries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre refineries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanneries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin works	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tramway workshops ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrella factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Woollen mill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshop	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
GRAND TOTAL ...	164	64	4	2	4	3	135	57	8	14

No. II—*continued.*

Sholá-pur.	Ahmed-nagar.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhár-wár.	Hyder-abad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1908.	Total for the year 1907.	Remarks.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	14	15	13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	9	9	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	3	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
11	7	1	...	6	26	25	10	3	4	515	514	493	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	31	26	15	
11	7	1	3	6	26	25	14	3	4	555	550	519	

FORM

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part B.—Inspections, Number of

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmed-abad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khán-desh.	West Khán-desh.	Nasik.	Poona.	Sholápur.
1. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.											
Inspected during the year—											
Once	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	1	...	...
Twice	... 2	2	...	...	1	...	18	4	1	...	1
Three times	3	1	...	...	1	...	26	6	1	2	4
More than three times ...	159	60	4	2	2	3	64	42	5	8	6
Total ..	163	63	4	2	4	3	125	53	8	10	11
Not inspected during the year ...	...	(*b*) 1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...
Total Number of Factories ...	(*a*) 163	64	4	2	4	3	(*c*)126	(*d*) 53	8	(*f*)13	11
2. AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN THE FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.											
Adults—											
Males	106,216	25,919	1,618	812	1,255	2,845	8,552	2,397	579	4,131	5,510
Females	22,350	3,818	371	153	334	967	5,202	2,452	323	302	2,382
Total ...	128,566	29,737	1,989	965	1,589	3,812	13,754	4,849	902	4,433	7,892
Children—											
Males	2,749	3,154	274	68	153	446	191	7	...	455	521
Females	1,024	858	264	1	111	275	5	...	...	13	89
Total ...	3,773	4,012	538	69	264	721	196	7	...	468	610
Total average daily number ...	132,339	33,749	2,527	1,034	1,853	4,533	13,950	4,856	902	4,901	8,502
3. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A WORKED BY—											
Shifts of sets	27	1	...	...	...	...	16	...	6	12	6
Mid-day stoppages ...	132	63	3	2	3	3	98	49	1	1	5
Shifts and mid-day stoppages...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otherwise	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	(*a*) 163	64	4	2	4	3	114	49	(*e*) 7	(*f*)13	11
4. NUMBER OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A.											
In which a general holiday is ordinarily given—											
On Sundays	158	63	4	1	3	3	30	8	1	11	6
On varying week days ...	2	1	...	1	1	...	84	41	6	2	5
Exempted—											
Under Section 5 B (2) (*c*) ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Worked otherwise, *i.e.*, not falling under one of the previous heads ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of Factories ...	(*a*) 163	64	4	2	4	3	(*c*)114	(*d*)49	(*e*) 7	(*f*)13	11

No. II—*continued.*

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—*continued.*

Operatives, Shifts and Holidays.

Ahmednagar.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1908.	Total for the year 1907.	Remarks.
3	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	28	28	23	(a) 1 Factory closed throughout the year.
...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	3	40	47	52	
...	1	1	2	7	9	1	...	...	65	60	54	
4	...	2	4	14	5	13	3	...	400	388	357	(b) One Mill stopped work from 20th February 1909.
7	1	3	6	26	23	14	3	4	533	523	486	
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	15	6	(c) The remaining 9 were closed in addition to 12 which were inspected.
7	1	3	6	26	25	14	3	4	540	538	492	
												(d) Eight factories were closed of which 4 were inspected.
238	47	1,080	185	4,174	1,669	3,571	1,882	320	173,000	174,826	161,447	(e) One factory closed throughout the year.
182	28	733	285	1,243	1,358	236	31	148	42,898	43,548	42,899	
420	75	1,813	470	5,417	3,027	3,807	1,913	468	215,898	218,374	204,346	(f) One factory remained closed.
...	11	152	...	207	66	35	22	3	8,514	9,196	8,023	(g) Three remained closed.
...	9	120	...	121	56	...	...	1	2,947	2,622	2,083	
...	20	272	...	328	122	35	22	4	11,461	11,818	10,106	
420	95	2,085	470	5,745	3,149	3,842	1,935	472	227,359	230,192	214,452	
1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	73	48	37	
3	1	3	4	26	25	10	3	4	439	447	439	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	10	
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	
(g) 4	1	3	6	26	25	14	3	4	520	506	489	
2	...	2	6	16	25	14	3	2	358	353	338	
2	1	1	...	10	...	...	...	2	159	149	148	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
(g) 4	1	3	6	26	25	14	3	4	520	506	489	

FORM

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

Part C.—Accidents

	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach.	Kaira.	Surat.	Thána.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur
1. NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR IN FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—											
Fatal	10	5	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	1	...
Serious	52	44	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	26	10
Minor	1,034	81	5	5	11	23	23	...	4	18	51
Total ...	1,096	130	5	5	11	33	29	6	4	45	61
2. NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED DURING THE YEAR IN RESPECT OF FACTORIES SHOWN IN PART A—											
Under Section 15 (1) of the Factories Act—											
Clause (*a*)	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
„ (*b*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (*c*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (*d*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (*e*)	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (*f*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
„ (*g*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
„ (*h*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ (*i*)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10	8	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Under Section 15 (2) of the Factories Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of persons convicted.	10	8	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...

Factory Department,
Bombay, 4th August 1910.

No. II—*concluded.*

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT—*concluded.*

and Offences.

Ahmed-nagar.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Hyder-abad.	Karáchi.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Total.	Total for the year 1908.	Total for the year 1907.	Remarks.
...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	30	29	21	
...	...	...	...	3	...	10	21	...	178	190	184	
...	...	5	...	68	...	37	29	1	1,395	1,253	1,420	
...	1	5	...	73	...	47	51	1	1,603	1,472	1,625	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	19	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	27	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	27	17	

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FORM No. III.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important factories in the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1909.

Class of labour.	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.				Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.								Dockyards.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.
1. Skilled labour—														
Blacksmith ...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 1 2	1 0 6	1 5 6	1 5 6	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	0 15 0	0 15 0
Fitter ...	...	...	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 15 6	1 5 6	1 5 6	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Carpenter ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	1 0 0	0 15 5	0 14 11	1 3 8	1 3 8	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bricklayer ...	0 14 0	0 15 0	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 2 0
Mason ...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 5	1 2 5	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 14 0	1 14 0
Weaver (man)...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	0 12 0 to 0 14 0	0 12 0 to 0 14 0	0 10 6	0 10 6	...	...
Spinner (man) ...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 15 4	0 13 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...
Dyer ...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...
Engine-driver ...	0 9 0	0 9 0	...	...	1 1 1	1 0 6	2 1 10	2 1 10	0 14 0	0 14 0	...	...	1 6 0	1 6 0
Boiler-man ...	0 11 0	0 11 0	...	...	0 6 11	0 6 8	0 11 1	0 11 1	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 11 0
2. Unskilled labour—														
Messenger ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	0 5 4	0 5 2	0 7 4	0 7 4	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 5 9	0 5 8	0 6 0	0 6 0
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 6	0 5 4	0 5 2	0 7 4	0 7 4	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 9	0 5 9	0 8 0	0 8 0
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...

Class of labour.	Dye Works.		Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Printing Presses.		Railway Workshops.		Silk Mills.		Tanneries.		Woollen Mills.		Workshops.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.	Rs. a. p. Per day.
1. Skilled labour—																
Blacksmith ...	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0 to 1 12 0	1 0 0 to 1 12 0	...	...	1 0 0	1 1 0	1 5 4	1 4 8	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 3 0	1 3 0
Fitter ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0 to 2 0 0	0 12 0 to 2 0 0	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 12 0	0 13 0	0 10 8	0 12 11	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Carpenter ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0 to 1 8 0	0 12 0 to 1 8 0	0 12 3	0 12 3	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 11 2	0 10 10	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bricklayer ...	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	0 15 0	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 0	1 2 0
Mason ...	...	...	1 0 0 to 1 4 0	1 0 0 to 1 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...		
Weaver (man)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 6	0 5 8	...	...	0 14 0	0 14 0	...	...
Spinner (man)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 11	0 5 0	...	...	0 9 6	0 9 6	...	...
Dyer ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 5	0 7 3	...	...	0 5 8	0 6 2	0 10 6	0 10 6
Engine-driver ...	...	...	1 2 0	1 2 0	3 13 11	3 13 11	0 9 0	0 7 0	2 2 8	2 1 7	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	...
Boiler-man ...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	0 10 2	0 9 10	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 9	0 8 9	...	...
2. Unskilled labour—																
Messenger ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	0 5 4	0 5 4	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 2	0 6 2	0 7 4	0 7 4
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 7 5	0 7 3	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 3 9	...	...

Factory Department,
Bombay, 4th August 1910.

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

FORM No. III.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important factories in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1909.

Northern Division.

Class of labour.	Ahmedabad District.								Broach District.						Thána District.	
	Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.						Dye Works.		Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.						Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p. Per	Rs. a. p. day.	Rs. a. p. Per	Rs. a. p. day.	Rs. a. p. Per	Rs. a. p. day.	Rs. a. p. Per	Rs. a. p. day.	Rs. a. p. Per	Rs. a. p. day.	Rs. a. p. Per	Rs. a. p. day.	Rs. a. p. Per	Rs. a. p. day.	Rs. a. p. Per	Rs. a. p. day.
Skilled labour—																
Blacksmith ...	0 13 10	0 13 10	0 6 2	0 6 2	0 8 0	0 7 9	...	...	0 12 0	0 11 6	0 12 0	0 11 6	0 12 0	0 11 6	0 14 11	0 14 11
Fitter ...	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 10 4	0 10 4	0 10 8	0 10 4	...	...	0 9 7	0 9 3	0 10 9	0 10 6	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 14 4	0 14 4
Carpenter ...	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	...	...	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
Bricklayer ...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 11 0	0 11 0
Mason ...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	0 11 6	0 12 6	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 11 6	0 12 0	0 12 0
Weaver (man) ...	0 6 6	0 6 6	...	...	0 10 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	0 11 6	0 6 3	0 6 3
Spinner (man) ...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	...	0 9 6	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 10 6	...	...	0 6 6	0 6 6
Dyer ...	...	...	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 3 9	0 3 7	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	...	1 8 7	1 14 9
Engine-driver ...	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 9 3	0 10 4	0 8 0	0 7 9	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 3	0 8 3	1 8 0	1 10 8
Boiler-man ...	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 8 3	0 8 3	0 9 0	0 8 8	0 4 3	...	0 8 3	0 8 6	0 8 3	0 8 6	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 8	0 10 8
Unskilled labour—																
Messenger ...	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 3 7	0 3 7	0 3 9	0 3 7	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 11	0 6 11
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	...	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 6
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...	...	...	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 3	...	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 3 0	0 3 0

Central Division.

Class of labour.	Khándesh District.						Poona District.		Sholápur District.		Southern Division.			
	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.				Railway Workshops.		Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.		Belgaum District. Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.		Dhárwár District. Railway Workshops.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p. Per	Rs. a. p. day.	Rs. a. p. Per	Rs. a. p. day.	Rs. a. p. Per	Rs. a. p. day.	Rs. a. p. Per	Rs. a. p. day.	Rs. a. p. Per	Rs. a. p. day.	Rs. a. p. Per	Rs. a. p. day.	Rs. a. p. Per	Rs. a. p. day.
Skilled labour—														
Blacksmith ...	Closed.	0 13 5	...	...	0 12 3	0 12 3	Not employed.		0 10 8	0 10 8	0 7 0	to 0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Fitter ...		0 13 5	...	...	0 12 3	0 12 3	1 10 8	1 10 8	0 9 7	0 9 7	0 13 0	to 2 2 6	0 7 0	0 7 0
Carpenter ...		0 13 5	...	...	0 12 3	0 12 3	Not employed.		0 11 9	0 11 9	0 5 0	to 0 13 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Bricklayer ...		0 9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	0 10 0	0 10 0
Mason ...		...	...	...	0 11 8	0 11 8	...	...	0 9 7	0 9 7	0 8 0	to 0 11 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Weaver (man) ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spinner (man) ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 5 0	to 0 6 6	.....	.....
Dyer ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engine-driver ...		1 2 1	...	...	0 15 4	0 15 4	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 10 8	0 10 8	2 4 0	to 2 4 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
Boiler-man ...		0 7 9	...	0 7 9	0 12 3	0 12 3	0 6 11	0 6 11	0 8 0	0 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unskilled labour—														
Messenger ...		0 4 8	0 5 4	0 6 2	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 0	0 4 0	.....	.....
Cooly or Porter (man) ...		0 4 2	...	...	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 0	to 0 6 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Cooly or Porter (woman) ...		0 2 1	...	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	Not employed.		0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 6	to 0 3 0	.....	.....

Factory Department,
Bombay, 4th August 1910.

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

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FORM No. III.

Table showing the lowest wages of different classes of skilled and unskilled labour in the more important factories in Sind for the year 1909.

Class of labour.	Karáchi District.					
	Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Pressing Factories.		Iron and Brass Works and Foundries.		Railway Workshops.	
	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.	30th June.	31st December.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Skilled labour—	Per day.		Per day.		Per day.	
Blacksmith	1 4 0	1 4 0	0 10 8	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 10 0
Fitter	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 6 6	0 6 2	0 9 0	0 9 0
Carpenter	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 11 0
Bricklayer	1 6 0	1 6 0	.....	.....	1 1 0	1 1 0
Mason						
Weaver (man)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spinner (man)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dyer	.....	.....	0 8 0	0 8 0	.....	.....
Engine-driver	1 7 5	1 7 5	.....	.....	0 12 0	0 12 0
Boiler-man	0 11 1	1 0 7	0 11 9	0 11 4	0 9 0	0 9 0
2. Unskilled labour—						
Messenger	0 9 3	0 9 3	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Cooly or Porter (man) ...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Do. (woman).	0 4 0	0 4 0	.....	.....	Not employed..	

P. B. HAIGH,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

Factory Department,
Bombay, 4th August 1910.